THE PRIVATE CHARACTER OF ARTISTS.-An "Old Subscriber" writes to blame us for noticing favorably the public performances of a certain ar tist whose private character he understands to be far from blameless. Now we differ altogether from our friend in this matter. We do not conceive that the critic who speaks of the artistic productions of a singer or painter has any concern with his or her private reputation or behavior .-The work before him is what he has to judge of, and that has nothing to do with the question of morality or immorality on the part of its author. A picture, or statue, or symphony may be beautiml, and a perpetual source of delight to the world, while the daily life of the man or woman who made it may be such as to cause sorrow and disgost to those acquainted therewith. But it would be foolish and wrong to pronounce such a statue or symphony bad and advise the public never to see or hear it, for that reason. It is enough that the artist does well his work as an artist; about his doings as a man it will be time to speak when they become notoriously outrageous or are brought before the Courts. And then we shall not employ them to disparage his merits in the sphere of art, the one being entirely independent of the other.

FERD, ED. DOCTOR'S CONCERT AT TRIPLER HALL.-The friends of music will find in another column the Programme of a grand Vocal and Inatrumental Concert, to be given by the newly arrived German Pianist, Ferd. Ed. Doctor. Doctor. as an accomplished critic assures us, for we have not heard him ourselves, is, for power and skill, a second Leopold de Meyer, and perhaps still more. The programme he offers contains an interesting and attractive variety. He will be assisted by Madame Doctor, who is likewise an excellent performer on the piano; the well-known Prima Donna of the Italian Opera-House, Signora Truffi Benedetti, and by an eminent violinist, Ferd Griebel. Concert Master from Berlin, who has just arrived, and who had the bonor to perform with Jenny Lind at a Court Concert of the King of Prussia. He is spoken of as a virtuoso of brilliant and taste-

PRESENTATION.-The Third Regiment Hussars paraded yesterday at 10 o'clock at Tompkins' Park. After the parade was formed, Col. POSTLEY called the Lieut. Col. to the center of the line and presented him with a massive pair of Gold Epaulettes-a gift from the officers of the Regiment-in the following words:

the following words:
LIEUT. COL.: The officers of our Regiment, desiring to manifest the sentiments of esteem and attachment with which you are regarded by them, have selected as an appropriate token these splendid Epaulettes. The pleasing duty has failen to me of presenting them. There are few things in our course through life's pathway that so touch the heart as do expressions like to this of the estimation in which others hold as. Days, months, years, have passed since you first associated with this Regiment. These years enclose many a happy day—many an event of pleasant passence and the second of distant music—Memory and Hope Joining their membrance must ever shine. They come upon the soul like the sound of distant music—Memory and Hope Joining their dreamlike spells to render happy the present hour. I know that to you this gift will ever be a treasure, for it conveys to you the heart's feling of your cempanions. It will be a memento in days yet to be. Take it—and believe that the heart of thin who conveys it to you beats in sympathy, and deeply enters into the feetings of gratified pride which must now toid you in their spell.

To which the Lieut. Colonel replied:

To which the Lieut. Colonel replied:

To which the Lieut. Colonel replied:

Colonel.: Words faint upon the lips when the heart itself would speak. Language but inadequately conceys our thoughts when the feelings are touched by affection. There are indeed few things in life so grateful as the expression of kindly sentiments entertained for us by our associates. The assurance that I have met the approbation of the officers of the 3d Regiment in my efforts to discharge my duty, comes like one of those bright visions which flash appost the mirror of the mind, borrowing hue and slape from fancy's ever flowing stream, to make the beart a pandise. This applied to estimate the generosity of my associates will be valued as one of the brightest tressures I possess, associated as it is with so many happy recollections of the past. The heart has indeed memories that never die, that no rough trains of the world can obliterate from it. You and I, Colonel, have been associated with this Regiment from its earhest infancy; we have seen it grow and flourish; our affections have entwined around it; like parents have we partaken of its joys and sorrows. I beg, Colonel, you accept my thanks for the manner of this presentation. Be assured, and through you I would also assure my companions, officers of the regiment, that this event not only renders happy the present hour, but will in times to come be looked back upon as one of those happy epochs in life's journey, that renders the whole scone beautiful.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY .- We understand that at a meeting of the Board of Officers of Shis Society on Saturday last, they resolved that as one expression of gratitude for the liberal donations made them at their quarterly meeting on gire 18th inst. they would print and circulate, gra-Buitously, in New-York and vicinity, Fifty Thougand Copies of their new Tract entitled for the Holidays." The Tract will be ready for delivery in a few days at the office of the Society, 85 Nassaust. We believe the Tract was written by Mr. Hoover, Editor of the N. Y. Organ.

The Franklin Literary Association have public meeting this evening in the Welch Baptist Caurch in phone frecting this evening in the Welch Dapust Chirch in Christic-st. near Delancy. Subject of discussion—"Has a Sinte the right to secode from the Union." Admission free,

ELOCUTION -An opportunity to study the art or science of Public Speaking is opened by Francis T. Russell, Professor of Elecution in several institutions. See Eds advertisement and references in another column, under "Instruction."

ROBBERT.—Yesterday morning John Madden and John Sunday were arrested charged with a robbery. Last night Andrew McKinney, the complainment, went to a lodging-house, 122 Houston st. kept by one "Dutch Pete," and there fell in with the two prisoners, and entrusted Madden sight the helt which contained fit sovereigns. In with the belt which contained 60 sovereigns. the morning Madden denied that he had received
the belt or the money, but after some prevarication he gave back half the belt and half the
money. McKinney then applied to the police and
the two men were arrested.

A man who refused to give his name was arrested in Perry st. on suspicion of being engaged in some burglarious demonstration, and on search-ing him a variety of silver spoons and other val-uables were found. Those who have recently such losses should apply for them at the Ninth Ward police.

AREL TON A CHARGE OF SEDUCTION .- Officer ABIL TONA CHARGE OF SEDUCTION.—Olineer Maloncy of the First Ward yesterday arrested Mathew Looney, an Irish shipping merchant, doing business at No. 19 Washington st. on a charge of seduction preferred by Mary Goss, residing at No. 69 Murray st. Complainant is a foreigner and arrived in this country about 4 months ago. She arrived in this country about 4 months ago. She was recently introduced to the accused, who abortly after offered himself in marriage his proposition was accepted and about 10 days since the parties appeared before a Catholic priest to be married, but no proper witnesses being present, the ceremony was deterred until the following morning. It did not, however, take place and the crime above stated, as is alleged, was committed, and the accused now refuses to fulfill his acceptance of marring. Justice Lathon held him aromise of marriage. Justice Luthrop held him to hail to answer the charge.

Accidentally Supporated.-Jane B. Fox, inlant eight months old, whose parents are Germans residing at 136 Thirteenth st. was accidentally suffocated in bed on Sunday night. An aquest was held by the Coroner and a verdict of ceidental suffocation rendered.

SUDDEN DEATH - Catherine Laughlin, a child bre years of age, whose parents reside at 57 orange st. died suddenly yesterday morning. Coroner Geer held an inquest on the body and a wedlet of death by inflammation of the stomach from some cause unknown was rendered.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.—The brig Josse, Baher master, arrived this morning from Africa, having left Sierra Leone on the 2th of October—The only news of interest that she brings is of the capture of a Brazilian polacea, off Cape Loper, by an English steamship of war. She proved to be a slaver having some Cape. be a slaver, having some 250 negroes on board, who were sent, together with the prize, into Sier-ti Leone

DEES SNOW.—The Syracuse Star says that about eight miles south of that city the snow on Wednesday was very deep. In Orisco and Tully it was full four or five feet deep in some places were it was drifted.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

BALLS.-The members of Franklin Engine Co. No. 3 had a capital ball last night at Mantague Hall

To night the Emerald Ball takes place at the same rooms. To-morrow night Mechanic Hose No. 2 will give

their ball at the same place. The funeral of Capt. Woodhull Hartman, (killed by the explosion on Saturday last) will

take place at the First Baptist Church, Nassau-st. at 2 P. M. to day. DONATION TO THE ORPHAN ASYLUM .-- At the donation visit on the 19th inst. beside a liberal supply of dry goods and groceries, \$564 34 in gold

FIRE.—Yesterday, between 12 and 1 o'clock, a stable, four small frame dwellings and a meashop, all at the corner of Hoyt and Butler sts. were burned to the ground. Some other buildings on Hoyt-st. were considerably damaged, and several sheds on Butler-st. were destroyed. The build ings were of small value.

CORNER STONE .- The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Dutch Reformed Church about to be built by the congregation of Rev. Dr. Bethune, at the corner of Pierrepont st and Monroe-place, took place yesterday afternoon, with the usual solemn rites.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- As. Mr. John Fanning RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—As. Mr. John Fanning was driving near the Long Island Railroad, about half a mile west of Riverhead, his team took fright at the approach of the train, and sprung upon the track, bringing the wagon, in which Mr. Fanning was seated, in collision with the locomotive. The wagon was completely demolished, splitting even the board on which Mr. F. was sitting the discussion of the control of the but by a miracle he escaped unhurt. His horses were dragged about the same distance, one of them only being somewhat injured in the hind

17 On Sunday evening, toward 6 o'clock some wretches succeeded in raising a small edi-tion of a riot, which resulted in the breaking of the windows and other damages being done to the house of Mr. J. Kavanah, corner of Congress

FUNERAL HONORS.-The members of Wash FINERAL HONORS.—The members of Washington Engine Co. No. 1, escorted the remains of Samuel P. Roberts, late a member of that company, to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, on Sanday afternoon. A large number of the members of other companies also attended, and the processing the same of the companies also attended, and the processing the same of the companies also attended, and the processing the same of the companies also attended. sion was very imposing.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Yesterday while a man named Williams, in the employ of Mr. H. Has-kins, mason, was preparing to blast a rock in Carlton-avenue, near Park-avenue, a premature explosion took place, when some of the fragments struck him on the head and face, injuring him so severely that he is not likely to recover.

Hobbert.—On Saturday night the house No. 270 Hudson avenue was entered by some thieves, who stole therefrom a few articles of jewelry and

WILLIAMSBURGH ITEMS.

BARBARISM .- Among the amusements which have a place in Williamsburgh, we notice the cruel and wicked work of " pigeon shooting." course the fun was spiced with gambling: When will men cease to belie their title of "human," and abandon the shocking "sport" of termenting unoffending animals for amusement?"

FIREMAN's BALL.-Washington Engine Company No. 1, of Williamsburgh, held their Annual Ball at Williamsburgh Garden, last evening.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

1 3 Margaret Devine, who was to have been sentenced yesterday, for poisoning Mrs. McKnight, has had the sentence suspended by the Court, until an opinion can be had from the Supreme Court, as to the legality of the verdict rendered by the Jury

A new M. E. Church at Pavonia, Hudson County, is to be dedicated on Wednesday. The afternoon services will be conducted by Rev. Dr. I Kennedy of Brooklyn, and those in the evening by Rev. J. B. Wakely of this city.

Prof. Mitchel will deliver a Lecture or Biblical Astronomy on Wednesday evening, in the Central Church, Newark.

REAL ESTATE IN NEWARK .- The sale of build ing lots on Mulberry, Commerce and Lawrencests. on Saturday last, by E. N. Miller, Auctioneer, under direction of John Whitehead, Master in ery, realized prices very satisfactory to the parties interested and to the property holders in the vicinity, and gave evidence of the prosperous condition of our manufacturers, in the spirited empetition for these desirable locations. rates at which they were sold evince a healthy advance in the price of Real Estate in our city based on firmer foundations than the estimates or 1836: [Daily Adv.

On Commerce-st.	No.12. \$62 per foot 768 00
No. 1. \$33 per foot \$770 00	13, 32 768 00
9 84 783 34	11. 33 792 (0)
3 30 700 00	15. 35 822 00
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4. \$623 per foot 1500 00	In. \$56 per foot 1830 00
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AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.	

The School Mistress and her Canine Friend One of the most touching instances of canine attachment, of which we ever heard, was related us the other day, by a matron of the neighbor-od where the finale of the melancholy event transpired.

A young lady of one of the northern towns of this county, while engaged in teaching school, the past summer, a few miles from her home, was ngled out towards the close of her engagement without any apparent inducement, by the dog of one of her employers, as the peculiar object of his one of her employers, as the peculiar object of his regard, which soon unaccountably increased to such a degree that he could scarcely be beaten from her side, or prevented from entering the school house, to which he daily repaired. At the termination of her school, which she left in iniling health, when about to start for her parental residence, the dog gave signs of his determination to follow her, which perceiving, she turned to the owner, and soon effected a purchase of the animal, which now joyously attended her home. Her first words, on entering the home. the animal, which now joyously attended her home. Her first words, on entering the house, were—"Mother, I have come home to die, and have brought a friend here to watch over my grave. After making this announcement, she immediately took to her bed, and sunk rapidly in a typhoid, which in about a week, terminated in her deet?

During her whole sickness, the faithful and evidently sorrow stricken dog, never, but for a lew moments at a time, left the sick room, constantly lying directly near the head of her bed, and seem ing but too blest when permitted to lick her feered hand, which was occasionally extended for is tender caresses. As her final hour drew near he became indifferent about food, and soon re-fused it altogether. After her death, which he seemed to comprehend, he continued to watch by the corpse, only at one time leaving it, and that was when the coffin-case, which having arrived with the coffin, was carried and placed by the side of the grave previously dug in an enclosure near the house. He then, having somehow been made aware of what was going on, came out of the house, went to the case, and with his paws on the side, looked in and seemed to examine it at-tentively. He next jumped down into the grave, and appeared to inspect that also with equal care and attention. He then came out and hurried back to his post by the corpse, which he continued to watch till it was brought out for interment, when he closely followed the coffin, and looked sorrowfully on, as it was lowered to its final restsorrowfully on, as it was lowered to its final resting place, and the grave filled up. When his human fellow mourners retired, however, he remained behind, and lying down at the head of
the grave, could not be induced to leave the spot,
refusing, or the litst few days, all food, then, for

a week or two sparingly received it when bright to him, and, at last going occasionally to the house for it, but only to dispatch in haste what was set before him, and return to his sad and vieil, which, night and day, he still con-

Less The number of newspapers and periodicals now published in Russia is 154, of which 64 are published in St. Petersburg, 12 at Moscow, 5 at Odessa, 22 in the Province of the Baltic, and 50 in the rest of the Empire. Of these 254 publications tions, 10s are in the Russian language, 29 in the German, 8 in the French, 5 in the Polish, 3 in the Latin, and 1 in the Italian. Russia contains about 60,000,000 inhabitants, and consequently there are upon an average, about three newspapers and periodicals for each million—a very scanty allowance, we should say, of intellectual provender. In the British Empire proper, with a population of 26,000,000, there are published about 500 newspapers and periodicals, which gives one for every 52,000 of the inhabitants. In the United States 52,000 of the inhabitants. In the United States there are probably not less than 1,600 publications of that kind for a population which may be assumed to be about 20,000,000, exclusive of all colored persons, who, whether bond or free, are not much addicted to reading of any dind. This gives a newspaper or periodical for every 12,500 inhabitants; and we suppose that on an averagithere is certainly one for that number of inhabitants, and in some sections of the country a good many more.

[English paper]

Fires -On Saturday last the paper mill net the Chain Bridge, D. C. was destroyed by fire.— It was owned by Geo. Hill, Jr. & O. M. Linthi-cum of Georgetown. Loss \$2,600; insured.... The Fredericksburg (Va. News learns with deep regret that the venerable and magnificent old es-tablishment, known so familiarly as "Laneville," n the county of King and Queen, which has been the family of the Corbins of Laneville for in the family of the Corbins of Laneville for a century or more, and now the property of Major James Parke Corbin of Moss Neck, Caroline, who had within the last year put it in thorough repair, was entirely consumed by fire on the night of the 15th inst. The News says that this was the largest and eldest private dwelling in the State, and built entirely of imported brick.

Assault with Intent to Kill.-On Friday Assault with Intent to Kill.—On Friday last a negro convict named Charles Fay, in the Sing Sing Prison, stabbed a white convict named Patrick i Smith in a horrible manner, indicting three dangerous wounds with a knife. Fay is a bad man and was sent from Kings County for ten years for Mayhem. He has previously attempted to kill other convicts, and has several times attacked his keepers. Smith is a quiet, peaceable link how from Troy, has conducted himself well trish boy from Troy, has conducted himself well in prison, and gave Fay no provocation for the outrage. [Hudson River Chronicle.

OUTAGE.

A COMMODORE OF TRIAL.—We learn from the Postsmonth Pilot that a Naval General Court Martial is ordered to convene at Washington on the 16th of December. It is understood to have reference to Commodore Ap. Cateaby Jones, and the three Lieutenants to whom he alluded in a California letter on the subject of "desertion" in his Pacific squadron. Commodore J. D. Sloat is ordered to report at Washington as one of the members of the Court.

ordered to report at Washington as one of the members of the Court.

Sentence of Mr. Caldwell.—Hon. Green W. Caldwell, convicted at Charlotte, N. C., last week, of an assault on Mr. R. Berringer, during the last Congressional election, was sentanced to week, of an assault on Mr. R. Berninger, during the last Congressional election, was sentenced to twenty days imprisonment in jail, but after a con-linement of two days he was released at the re-quest of the Grand Jury. Mr. Caldwell is a mem-ber of the State Senate of North Carolina.

DARING ROBBERY .- Last evening, a little be fore 6 c clock, some expert rogue extracted about \$1,100 from the window of Matthew Bolles, broker, corner of State-st. and Merchants-row, by thrusting his hand through a pane of glass.
There were persons in the office at the time, but no property of the movements of the "snatcher that he succeeded in making good his escape fore he could be "spotted." [Bost. Chronotype

At Rochester, Friday evening, Catherine Loundsworth shot Mary Ann Hall, with a revolver. She intended to kill her, evidently, but the wound will not prove fatal, as the ball struck a rib and glanced off. Both were women of bad character. The would-be murderess has been accepted.

THE POOR-THEIR RELIEF.

Seventh Annual Report of the New-York Association for Improving the the Poor-Their Views in Regard to La-

bor and its Hights.
[Condensed for The Tribune.]
The annual meeting of the New-York Associa tion for Improving the Condition of the Poor, was held in the Hall of the Public School Society, on the 11th inst. In the absence of the President, GEOEGE GRISWOLD, Esq. one of the Vice-Presidents, presided.

The Treasurer presented his Annual Report. which was accepted, and ordered on file.

The Minutes of the Board of Managers, exhi biting their operations during the recess of the Supervisory Council, were read by the Corresponding Secretary, as their Annual Report to that

body, and approved. The Annual Report was read, accepted, and ordered to be printed under the direction of the Board of Managers.

On motion, the By-Laws were amended by it serting in the Fourth Article, sixth line, "Second' Monday; and in the Twelfth Article, fourth line, a ike alteration.

Voting by ballot having by resolution been dispensed with, the Association proceeded to the election of the following Officers, Managers, and Supervisory Council for the ensuing year, after which the meeting adjourned.

which the meeting adjourned.

President—James Brown; Fice-President:—George Griswold, J Smyth Roger, M.D., James Boorman, Horatio
Allen James Lenox; Treasurer—Robert B. Minium; Correspending Secretary and Agent-Robert M. Hartley; Recording Secretary—Joseph B. Collins.

The Annual Report states that during the labors of the year, now closed, nothing of unusual interest has transmired. The Institution has steadily pursued its wonted course, increasing, it is belived, in efficiency and public confidence, as its principles have become better understood and

One characteristic feature of the year's opera- wh tions has been, to do more than hitherto for the pernament elevation of the indigent. The sympathy which depresses character, while it disposes to re lieve suffering, the visitors understand, and sedulously endeavor to avoid. The disposition is not to do less pecuniarily, but more morally, by mak-ing aims not an end in itself, but the means of a higher and greater good, so that every outlay, by tending to improve the character and condition of the recipients, may at once diminish the number and prevent their increase. To save one family from falling into pauperism, or to rescue one from such a state and restore it to self-dependence, is obviously a greater private and public benefit, than would be the gratuitous support of such a fa-mily, to the end of life. And the Board have the satisfaction to report, as the statistics will show, that the number of such cases far exceed those of

any preceding year.

But such results have not been attained with out immense labor, nor are they under any circumstances unattended with difficulties. It is a great mistake to imagine that reforms are matters of course, or are always the reward of faithful effort. Pauperism is too stubborn and inveterate an evil to be remedied without the cooperation of those who suffer it. There are, it is true, many in the city, who, though industrious, frugal and prudent, have, by reason of sickness, bereavement, and other unavoidable calamities, been reduced to want and suffering. There is nothing they more dread than the mortification and debasement of public relief, and nothing they more desire for themselves, and especially for their hildren, than to regain their former independence. children, than to regain their former independence.
But despite of their best exertions, they are overtaken by want and need a helping hand. To
such, the sympathy, counsel, and aid of the Visitor are most welcome. Seasonable relief comes
without humiliating exposure. Their sinking
spirits are revived, their energies are redoubled;
they are saved from sinking into the gulf of pau-

porism which they abhor, and from which recovery is doubtful and afficult. But there are others, chiefly or foreign birth and mondeaut habits, who are so degraded in spirit and wedded to debasement, that the task of interesting them in efforts ment, that the task of interesting them in effects so as to effect their own rescue, is well night hopeless. Those only know who have made the trial, how much of time, and means, and exertion, are semetimes expended on this abject class, without any seeming compensatory results. But even such are not abandoned in discouragement, for this would augment the number of the ignorant and deprayed, and rivet upon the combunity the intolerable evils of a rapidly increasing pauper ism. Some of this class have been reformed, and others may, but if parents are irrectainable, it is not thus with their children. The offspring of the poor are as susceptible to kindness and to the impression of all good influences as the children of the rich. Consequently, among the most supromising is found a vast field of usefulness; and the Visiters, improving the abandant facilities afforded for the moral and mental culture of the young, by the admirable system of Sabbath and Pablic School instruction, are enabled to draw multitudes from is morance and exposure to vice, and lake them in circuratances, the most favorable tudes from ignorance and exposure to vice, place them in circumstances, the most favor all, in this respect, may not have been don which the deplorable condition of thosusands re-quires yet, in no previous year, has so muc-been effected to diminish juvenile mendicity, to shoot the recently

check the growth of the paper class, and to res-cue those who had fallen into it.

Another prominent object in the labors of the year appears in the nore careful regulation of the omeunt and duration of relief. In this particular omount and duration of relief. In this particular no new principle has been introduced, for it has ever been a fundamental rule of the Association, not to give more than is necessary, nor to prolong relief beyond the duration of the necessity which calls for it. In former years, less attention was given to this rule than it merited; and injury to the beneficiaries, as also an unnecessary and burdensome increase of dependents and expenditure, were the consequences. But the evils of departing from so salutary a regulation, becoming increasingly manifest, special efforts the past year have been made for its more general observance; have been made for its more general obs

have been made for its more general observance; and the results have been so beneficial, it is koped such efforts will not relax until the operation of this important rule becomes universal.

Another marked eature in the operations of the year, has been the effort to diminish the number of those who habitually depend on alms. It is well known to be the beneficent design of the Associations of the terminal of salf. tion, to elevate the poor to the condition of self support, rather than to sustain them by charity. And there being great reason to fear that the reief of the same families, however deserving, fr year to year, would militate against such a result the principles of the Institution and the best inte-rests of the class in question, alike required the use of such measures, as would tend to break up reliance on gratuitous aid, and urge all physically able, to earn their own subsistence. So impor-tant appeared the subject to the Board, that they caused a circular and an alphabetical list, contain ng the name and residence of more than twelve undred such families, to be distributed among the hundred such families, to be distributed among the Visitors, inviting their cooperation to effect such a reform, as the object in view required. They recommended that such families be visited in a friendly way, be reminded how long they had been aided, and that all able to work, be faithfully warned against depending upon this or any other charity. It was believed, if they could be induced to improve the season when expenses are diminished and labor most abounds, so as to save a small sum each week for deposit in the Savings' a small sum each week for deposit in the Savings' Bank, many would thereafter be able to subsist without alms, and a sense of self-respect and preseworthy independence promoted. Sufficient praiseworthy independence promoted. Sufficien time has not yet clapsed to reveal the full effects of this movement, but enough has been developed to show that it was seasonable and proper, and will be attended with excellent results.

The Board in this connection would remark, that those who have long received the aid and kind attentions of the Association, without riving any evidence of improvement, thereby show their con-nection with a class that is not likely to be elevanection with a class that is not likely to be cleva-ted by ordinary means, and some other mode of action with respect to them should be adopted. The nature of that action, the circumstances of each will indicate. It does not follow that all such persons should be denied relief; this, the design of the Association and the dictates of human-ity may alike forbid.

ity may alike forbid.

As a corollary to these various labors, there has been a striking diminution in the number of the dependent poor, as compared with the previous year. During the year ending Nov. 1, 1849, 6,672 families were relieved, containing 29,844 persons. In the course of the year just closed, but 5,725 families were aided, comprising 25,762 persons, thus exhibiting a decrease of 847 families, numbering 3,811 persons. The cause of this great disparity in the relief of two successive years, may in part be attributed to the prevalence of the cholera in 1849; but as will appear, this does not account 1849; but as will appear, this does not account for all the difference. Two processes being it operation to increase the relative number of the poor, it was perhaps a reasonable expectation that they would increase above the ratio of the populathey would increase above the ratio of the popula-tion. Many of the rich and prosperous are re-moving from the city, while the poor are rapidly pressing in, especially by foreign emigration. In the three years and six months preceding Sept. 6, 1850, the almost incredible number of 710,315 alien emigrants landed at this port, exclusive of the multitudes of the destitute who arrived here by the ports of other States and the British Prov-inces. It is not known what per cent, of the the provident, energetic class go into the interior, while the idle and thriftless chiefly remain. And though a special department has been formed for the care of indigent aliens, yet, as many of them refuse this provision and throw themselves on prirefuse this provision and throw themselves on private charity, they greatly increase the aggregate of the needy, and become an oppressive burden to this Association. Notwithstanding, however, the immense influx of foreign immigrants, and the peculiar exposure of the city to pauperism, from this and other sources, it does not appear that the out-door poor are increasing above the ratio of the increase of the inhabitants, but that they ere actually falling below it. And though some have expressed their belief that the tendencies of this Institution however wisely conducted. ome have expressed their belief that the tender ries of this Institution, however wisely conducted cies of this Institution, however wisely conducted, were to augment the dependent class, the contrary appears to be the fact. To show, therefore, the fallacy of such opinions, which impliedly condenn as mischievous all organized charity, and to set, at the same time, the influence of the Association, in this respect, in a true light, the following statistics of the relief granted by it since its formation, are subjoined. And let it be remembered that it is not a priori reasonings, but facts and figures, which furnish a basis for all just conclusions on

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h subjects:		
	Families in mineral	Persona related,
In 1841	6,751	28,032
** 1045		25,816
- 10 Mil.	5,470	24,615
1847		25,110
134	5.3.6	24,650
** 1849	6.672	23,844
r= 1850		25,762
	alre the Augusta	tim has been

With such results, the Association has been content to achere another year to the few well anderstood and plainly defined objects for which it was originally organized, rejecting whatevor might in any degree embarrass its operations or endanger its usefulness and stability. It might, as it has often been arged to do, have entered upon a more diversified field of labor, by under taking to diffuse a larger amount of moral influence to solve these for the employment of the ence, to adopt plans for the employment of the poor, and assume other responsibilities, beside those now contemplated. But, admonished by the failure of so many similar attempts, in this and other cities, the necessity of great caution has been felt, and the determination avowed at the establishment of the Institution has ever been respected, to wit: that the cooperation of the public should be asked to no plan, the practicaf which was not reasonably certain, and if commenced, would not probably be attended by the desired results.

ended by the desired results.

Seven years' experience has justified the wistom of the course pursued, and induced a growing
fistrust of the clamor for the rights of labor, and pledges to supply it, as of doubtful utility. The Association professes not to meddle with the met Association professes not to meddle with the met-sphysics of political economy, nor would the lim-it of the design of this Report admit their discus-sion. But as providing employment for the poor is a subject of deep interest in itself, and to many, because of the connection observed to exist be-tween physical condition and moral elevation, the Board deem it in place to submit a few considera-tions by which they have hear governed and tions by which they have been governed, and which may tend to correct some of the popular mistakes on the subject.

It is evident that the resources of our city, how-ever fully developed, can give employment only to a limited number. This fact discloses the orito a number number. This fact discloses the ori-gin of the difficulty with respect to labor. It con-sists simply in the concentration of a larger num-ber in a locality than such locality can employ. In other words, it is an excess of laborers beyond

the demand, which inevitably diminishes the rewards of industry and leaves many Large cities, from the attractions which they pre-large cities, from the attractions which they prewards of industry and leaves many unemployed Large cities, from the attractions which they pre-sent to adventurers, are constantly exposed to this evil, for which their own resources cannot, in the nature of things, provide an adequate remady. Hence the uniform failure of all the off-repeated sitempts of the philanthropic to turnish labor for the redundant population of such places. It is demonstrable that beyond a certain limit, which list it is defined by what may be termed the law of reciprocity, there can be no demand for labor, because the community is supplied to its utmost capacity. It follows that the surplus laborers, if they remain, for the time being are doomed to idleness; and if without means to suffer the mis-eries of want, unless relieved by the hand of chareries of want, unless relieved by the hand of char-ity. Evidently no association of citizens is com-petent to change this state of things, by perma-nent employment beyond the actual demand. For such a result presupposes a sudden increase-of capital, enterprise, commerce, manufactures and, indeed, of all the elements essential to a state of improved prosperity to an extent which state of unwonted prosperity, to an extent which ployed. All this, too, must be done and perma-nently sustained by artificial means, in direct op-position to those inflexible principles and natural processes by which such results can alone be se

Nor does the difficulty end here. Admitting, Nor does the afficulty end here. Admitting, for the sake of the argument, that the desired object was for once obtained, and the thousands of the unemployed men, women and children in the city were provided with work, the knowledge of this fact would attract other thousands, equally needy and deserving; these supplied, others are also conveyed only infairtym also. would press in, and so onward ad infinition, al-ways leaving the demand unsatisfied, and the community in as necessitous a state as it was be-fore any thing was attempted.

tore any thing was attempted.

The great number of the unemployed, moreover, aggravates the difficulty of providing relief. If there were but a few scores or a few handreds in this destitute condition, their case might possibly be reached by the special exertions of the benevolent. But when they amount to thousands, of diverse occupations, as is generally the case in this city, to supply them with employment becomes a matter altogether too vast and complex to be undertaken by any association, however ambe undertaken by any association, however am ple its resources.

ple its resources.

It is urged that temperary and not permanent employment is contemplated? In reply it may be said that nothing less than permanent employment will meet the exigence; for here, there is always a large deficit of labor. But waiving the always a large select of labor. But waiving the further consideration of this point, and admit that only temporary employment is required, this cir-cumstance neither affects the premises nor the conclusions to which they lead. If all the exist-ing wants of the community for labor are supplied, leaving a large surplus of unemployed persons, it does not appear how any association can create a new demand beyond this, even for a week or a result. It has the interference and special exernew demand beyond this, even for a week or a month. If by the interference and special exerlions of a third party, such information be given the needy as that they are enabled to obtain temporary employment, this, it is obvious, would be a very different matter from creating a demand for labor; the result would merely prove, that the demand for labor previously existed, which demand would of itself eventually have put in requisition the services of the unemployed to the extent required, without any foreign agency whatever.

It is also found that deficiencies of labor are often aggravated by fluctuations of business, which

aggravated by fluctuations of business, which ten aggravated by inctuations of business, which suddenly and sometimes unexpectedly deprive many persons of employment. But when such is the case, it is evident that the cause itself is beyond the control of an association of private citizens, who must share themselves in the common disaster. When employment fails from this cause, the chief difference is that the suffering consequent upon it will be of shorter duration, and that time will work the remedy. All that and that time will work the remedy. All that can be done is to mitigate the force of the calam-ity where it falls most heavily. For to prevent such a state of things, or to reverse the results, and give employment to the unemployed when no demand exists for their labor, is evidently imprac-

ticable.
Without enlarging on these views, the course Without enlarging on these views, the course which should be pursued, with respect to the able-bodied unemployed poor is clearly indicated. A wide distinction should evidently be made between them and the impotent. If the hale and vigorous cannot earn their subsistence here, they should earn it elsewhere. There should be no pledges of employment, which are generally deceptive and mischievous; and no proffer of contotable alms-houses or of liberal out door relief, to encourage them to remain. On the contrary, their own best interests and those of the community require that every proper motive and influtheir own best interests and every proper motive and influence should be presented, and every practicable facility afforded to induce them to emigrate. And in order to effect this, we possess decided advantages over the crowded cities of the old world. There, they are obliged to provide local relief, be-cause the rural districts are filled to their utmost capacity, and afford no outlet. It is very different in this country. If our cities are burdened with a population beyond the means of employment and subsistence, the country is ample and abounds with all the essential elements of plenty and pros perity. Providence has bestowed upon us a vast extent of unoccupied territorial surface, with a fertile soil and genial climate, for the benefit of our fellow men: and considerations of humanity, self-security and economy, alike urge us, so far as is practicable, to put the suffering and needy in possession of these advantages. And in order to effect this, the city should be stripped of the at tractions it presents to this class; for while these exist, many of the able bodied poor will remain to become an intolerable tax and scourge to the community. The greatest kindness that can b community. The greatest kindness that can be shown them, is to cause them, if necessary, by rigorous measures, to choose the interior for their home, where, by lionest industry, they may recover self-respect and independence, and become biessings instead of burdens to the country.—This, it is believed, is the principle with respect to them, which should govern all the organized and unorganized charities of the city.

and unorganized charities of the city.

The Boston Employment Society, having discovered the utter mutility of seeking labor for the unemployed poor, where it could not be found, is not acting on the policy above suggested. To all unsuccessful applicants for work, the advice is to leave the city at once, and seek it in the interior. And more, there is reason to believe, have found relief by following this counsel, than in any other way. To deter persons, moreover, abroad, from coming to the city for that object, the Society published an official mainlesto, earnestly recommend. coming to the city for that object, the Society put isshed an official manifesto, earnestly recommending all the unemployed, who would avoid disap pointment, and loss of time and money, not those for success in Boston. The inference from these facts is obvious. If true philanthropy ret ders such measures necessary in that city, it is much more important and necessary that a similar policy should be pursued in this, where the evil in question is experienced in a ten-fold degree The impotent poor, and those who by unavoida

ble calamity require temporary aid, comprise a class with which all are so familiar, that little need class with which all are so familiar, that little need be said about them. The same high authority which declares, "The poor shall never cease out of the land," also says, "Thou shalt open thy hand wide unto thy poor brother; thou shalt surely give him and thy heart shall not be grieved when thou givest unto him. Hence the claims of this class to kindness and sympathy is as equitable as their necessities are imperative; and such claims carry with them the acquiescence of every benecarry with them the acquiescence of every bene-volent heart. In the judicious relief of such, there is nothing artificial or nurful-mothing which tra-verses or disturbs the beautiful designs or benefi. ent processes of nature so as to distemper so ciety—nothing utopian ar romantic, to undermine virtue or subvert right feeling—nothing that is exacting or compulsory, at which the heart revolts.

On the contrary, Providence has provided an unfailing source of relief for all such, in one of the strongest and noblest of human instincts. It is a provision, moreover, which needs no importunity All that it asks is that it may be directed to prop blects; and to select such objects, and pro-a channel through which alms may flow to the needy of this class without perversion or abuse, is the design of this organization. How well it taillis its designs, let the records of the

istuction. If such a system of relief as this does not de-If such a system of rener as this does not de-serve confidence, in what other shall it be placed? All will admit that in dispensing charity, a dis-tinction should be made between the virtuous and the vile, the industrious and the idle. How, then, and by whom, shall proper discrimination be ex-ercised, and judicious relief granted? Shall un-known applicants be aided at our doors? Such ercised, and judicious rener good doors? Such known applicants be alded at our doors? Such alms, in a great majority of cases, had far better alms, in a great majority of cases, had far better be sunk in the sea, than be thus given to encourbe sunk in the sea, than be thus given to encourbe sunk in the sea, than the print the cases begging. With all their wait the age vagrancy and street begging, with an avisit the appalling evils. Will the charitable visit the poor at their homes before relieving them? Such a course, even if there was a disposition to do it, would be found atterly impracticable in this city. It is a common artifice with the needy, and espe-

cially of impostors, not to seek relief in their own neighborhood, where their case can readily be examined, but in parts of the city so remote from their homes, that calling on them by those to whom they apply, is out of the question. But anfortunately, there is little or no disposition to visit the poor before aiding them, or if in some instances attempted, the information obtained in a few hasty visits, particularly by the inexperienced, is too uncertain and defective to deserve confidence, so that with all their pains taking they are likely to be deceived, and pauperism in the end is promoted. The time was when frand and deception were not to the same extent as now, characteristics of our city poor, and aid cially of impostors, not to seek relief in their own fraud and deception were not to the same extent as new, characteristics of our city poor, and aid could then have been given with less caotion. But the immense influx of foreign mendicants of late years, has so generally deteriorated the character of the needy that though many are now doubtless, worthy of commiseration and aid, yet the only security against imposition is found in a theorem's system of personal investigation.

And such is the system which this Association arms idea. In the case of every strange applicant,

And such is the system which this Association provides. In the case of every strange applicant, whatever may be his story, or by whomeverent, personal investigation, except in very personal introduced in the set practical results. Personal intercourse with the pest practical results. Personal intercourse with the peor and their children, questions the visitor to act with intelligence and discrimination. If they are found worthy, he endeavors to extend relief with such kindness and consideration as not to degrade, but so to elevate the recipients, physically and morally, as to save them from the humiliating necessity of receiving alms. If on the other hand, the applicants are impostors, they will be detected; if idle and profligate, they will be earnestly reproved and counseled, with a view of improving their habits audamending their habits. cipients, physically and morally, as to save them ing their lives. It alwas in short to accomplish a great social good, without the usual attendant evils; and possessing in a preeminent degree, as is believed, the essential requisites for the wise administration of charity in a large city, it asks the patronage of the benevolent not as a perfect system, but as the best which human sagacity, with its present knowledge of the subject, can darked.

devise.

In order to keep pace with the rapid increase of population and growth of the city, the Board have found it necessary again to extend the Northern bounds of the Association, so as to include the recently organized Ninetoenth Ward. The city is now divided into 317 sections, with a corresponding number of Visitors, being ten more than in the number of These are supported to got the enthe previous year. These are spread over the en-tire peninsula, extending from the Battery to Eighty-sixth-st, about six and a quarter miles; and from river to river, including a population of

As the Institution continues its operations with As the Institution continues its operations with out cessation throughout the year, the aggregate of the labors thus gratuitously performed could it be stated, would appear incredible. Some idea of the amount may be interred from the fact, that the statistical reports of these labors during the past year, fills hearly 4,600 pages. But as the Association with all its expansion, increase of Visitors, and multiform labors, carefully adapts its action to the various classes of the poor, and adopts every improvement which experience suggests, its operations continue to move on with progressive energy, economy, and effect.

The following is a tabular exhibit of the Monthly District Returns, from November 1st, 1849, to

ly District Returns, from November 1st, 1849, to November 1st, 1850:

1549-00.	Number of	Number of	of Visita
November		3,249	1,364
December	2.225	8,267	3,580
January	3.926	14,825	6,494
February	5.949	14,771	6,200
March	3.381	12,686	3,231
April	1.154	4,289	1,446
May	509	2,234	871
June	1.00	680	264
July	131	564	24
August	182	764	276
September	308	1,153	574
October	329	1,285	60%
Receipts per cor	and a street of the street		\$25.807.14
Diabursements f	or same period.	g mo year	23,821 90
	and and the same and		01 005 1

The Board having thus endeavored to condense The Board naving thus endeavored to condense into the limits of the Report an outline of the year's operations, respectfully refer the subject, with all its interests, to the attentive consideration of the benevolent. Such cannot fail to observe that this organization is unlike every other, and that its claims to favor are covered that and that its claims to favor are correspondingly Its action is not restricted to particular seasons, places or persons; it undertakes no im-practicable schemes, nor makes pledges it cannot redeem; it does not intrude on the natural sympa-thies and duties of relationship which God has wisely appointed for beneficent ends; nor super-sede or interfere with existing charities. On the contrary, it overleaps all selish, sectarian, and party objects, and becomes the friend, the ally, and coadjutor of all. It reëxplores, indeed, the same ground, and having cared for those whom others may have overlooded, or that come not within their scope of relief, it passes beyond them, within their scope of rollef, it passes beyond them, in its wider range, to other objects, it traverses every street, and lane, and alley, within the utmost bounds of this vast Metropolis; it penetrates every cellar, and garret, and hovel, where the needy are found, and, without respect to difference of creeds, color, or country, ministers to all not otherwise provided for, in a way to benefit the recipient and promote the best interests of the community. It supplies, in a word, the acknowcommunity. It supplies, in a word, the acknow-ledged deliciencies in other charities, private, as public and, by its nie tion, furnishes a complete system of eleemosynary relief, which, if adequately sustained, will afford an insurance against imposition and suffering from want, to the extent it is, or may be confided

in, for the entire City.

But let it not be forgotten, that the Institution, with all its array of instrumentalities and self-sac-rificing labors, is only the almoner of the benevo-lent. They have called it into existence, and on their bounty it depends for continuance. If the necessary means are supplied, it will do its appropriate work, if these are stinted or withheld, its operations, in like degree, will be crippled or fail, pauperism be increased, and an incalculable and the configuration of the config fail, paperism be increases, and an incandate amount of suffering inevitably ensue. But better things are confidently anticipated than such fears would indicate. It cannot be that the needy in a Christian community will be neglected by the fol-lowers of Him, who, for our sake, became poor, houseless and dependent; and whose example and teachings show how deep, and tender, and abiding were the claims of the needy to his reand teachings show how deep, and tender, and abiding, were the claims of the needy to his re gard. For His sake, thousands have liberally contributed for their relief; are there not other thousands who will do likewise? Waiving the imperature duty of giving, who would willingly forego the previous of sharing in so noble a work?—All above want have something to spare for the less fortunate. Let each one give as God has prospered him, remembering who hath said. "With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again," and "The blessing of him who was ready to perish shall come upon him; and the widow's heart sing for joy."

PHILADELPHIA.

Accident-Fire-Markets-Stocks, &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

PRILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 25.

About half past 11 o'clock leat night, Mrs. Fithian, residing in Coombes's Alley, below Secondst, fell down a flight of steps, and was so severely injured that she expired in an hour afterward. This morning about 8 o'clock, seven new brick buildings, situated on Girard av. above Eleventh-

buildings, situated on Girard-av. above Eleventhst and owned by William K. Deazon, were destroyed by fire. Upon the loss, which is not stated, there is a partial insurance.

The Floore market continues very quiet; 1,000 bbls good brands have been taken for export since our last report, at at 37 § 9 barrel, which is the uniform asking rates. Sales in 1015 to the trade at 4.57 § \$5 for common and good brands; 2.2502 \$6 for extra, and 5.7506 \$7 for facey lots. Ryre Floore continues very scarce and in demand at 3.75. Corn Macal is but little inquired after. We quote at 2.75 Pharel. There was a mederate amount of Wiskar offering, but with a fair demand. Prices are steadily maintailed. Sales of \$6.010,000 bashels good and prime Pennsylvania White at 12. Including one lot at 11th, and some with White at 12th including one lot at 11th, and some White Wiskar for slippment. Ryr confluens very scarce; White Wiskar for slippment. Ryr confluens very scarce; we quote at \$6.000. There is but a limited amount of two quotes at \$6.000. There is but a limited amount of \$25. Southern Oars Attacks. Waiskar Sales in bliss Pennsylvania are worth at 4.000. Waster Sales in bliss Pennsylvania are worth at 4.000. Waster Sales in bliss Pennsylvania are worth at 4.000. Waster Sales in bliss Pennsylvania are worth at 4.000. Waster Sales in bliss \$1.000 in 10 Florence Chy Co., 73; 100 Morris Canal, 204; 50 Union Canal, 111 Sarence and Mechanics Bk, 591; \$2.000. Sch. Nev. 68 501, 521; 500 Girard Bk, 121; 500 Linor Canal, 111 Sarence and Mechanics Bk, 591; \$2.000. Sch. Nev. 68 501, 521; 500 Girard Bk, 121; 500 Chilor Canal, 112; 500 Morris Canal, 204; 700 Florence Chy Co., 73; 100 Morris Canal, 204; 71; 720 Union Bk of Tenn., 70; 106 in Florence Chy Co., 73; 100 Morris Canal, 204; 71; 720 Chy 68 77; 720 Union Bk of Tenn., 70; 106 in Florence Chy Co., 73; 740 Morris Canal, 204; 740 Chy 68 77; 720 Union Bk of Tenn., 70; 106 in Florence Chy Co., 73; 740 Morris Canal, 204; 740 Chy 68 77; 740 Morris Canal, 204; 740 Chy 68 77; 740 Morris Canal, 204;

FE Hon JOHN RICHARDSON, a member of the Assembly from Caynga Co. died at Clifton Springs, Ontario Co. on the 20th inst. Mr. R. was a use ful member of the Legislature and a worthy citi-He was 35 years of age, and leaves a wife. zen. He was and , and three children.